Strategy for revival of sick industrial units under the new industrial policy

*249. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what strategy is contemplated under the new industrial policy for the revival of sick Industrial units; and

(b) what is the extent of sickness in the large, medium and small scale industries at present, indicating the investment locked up therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government have recently announced some policy measures for promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for grant of industrial approvals. The announcement does not touch upon any aspect of Industrial Sickness. The policy on revival of sick industrial units remains as before.

(b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is being collected by Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest data available from RBI the number of sick industrial units under the SSI and Non-SSI categories with outstanding bank credit as at the end of June, 1988 is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	No. of Units	Outstanding bank credit
SSI Sick	2,17;436	1,979.85
Non-SSI sick	1,172	3,025.88

The data collected by Reserve Bank of India do not indicate the investment locked up in the sick industrial units. It only gives information with regard to the outstanding bank credit.

Purchasing of life saving drugs from open Market by the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries

*250. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that patients of CGHS are being forced to buy costly life saving drugs from the open market, even though they are entitled for free medicines from CGHS dispensaries; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to avoid this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) and (b) Medicines prescribed by the doctors are normally supplied to the beneficiaries from the dispensary itself. In case any particular medicine is not available in the dispensary it is procured from Super Bazar/local Chemist and supplied to the beneficiaries. However, in case the medicine is not available even with Super Bazar/Local Chemist, the beneficiary is authorised to purchase it from the open market and he gets reimbursement from Super Bazar/Local Chemist.

Registration of companies as dominant undertakings

*251. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the past 10 years, very few companies have got themselves registered as dominant undertakings under section 20 b (i) and 20b(ii) of the MRTP Act;

(b) if so, what are the criteria for deciding market dominance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Bank in its report entitled 'India: An Industrialising economy in Transition', recommended that there should be larger product aggregation for determination of dominance; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reacti on thertto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) During the period 1980 to 1989, 13 undertakings registered themselves under Section 20(b) and 4 more undertakings under Section 20(a) & (b) of the MRTP Act. Besides, some of the undertakings registered under Section 20(a) of the MRTP Act were also informed of their dominant status from time to time. As on 30-6-1990, there were in all 130 dominant undertakings under the MRTP Act.

(b) The criteria for deciding dominance are laid down in Section 2(d) of the MRTP Act.

(c) The World Bank in their country study entitled 'India: An Industrialising Economy in Transition', have *inter alia* suggested:

> "The definition of product groups within which *dominance* may occur might be broadened so that the 'market' in question includes the relevant competitive substitutes."

(d) Product aggregation for the purpose of industrial licensing and consequently for the related areas has been taking place in the normal course. There is no practice under which Government takes any formal view on any suggestion contained in the report.

Fire in Rihand Super Thermal Power Station

*252. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 500 MW HVDC transmission pole at Rihand Super Thermal Power Station was gutted in a fire, recently;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the fire;

(c) what is the estimated loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) to (d) The incident of fire occurred on 14-6-1990 at the Rihand HVDC Terminal Station during the course of performance of the commissioning tests by the BHEL and its collaborators (Asea) Brown Boveri, (Switerland); affecting largely the HVDC Pole I equipment and contaminating to some extent, the equipment of the HVDC Pole-II. A high level Committee has been appointed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to go into the causes of fire, to suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents and to suggest the measures for restoration of Pole-I and expeiditious commissioning of Pole-II of the project.

Necessary action will be taken by the Government after due examination of the recommendations of the Committee, when received. No financial loss has been suffered by the NTPC due to the fire, as the equipment was damaged during its commissioning and the damage has to be made good by the Contractor free of cost. However, the commissioning of the HVDC terminal and line has been affected adversey and they will now be recommissioned in about fifteen to eighteen months time.

Violations under the companies act by Bombay dyeing

*253. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs had submitted a report re-